COVPEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. WILMINGTON, N. C., BATURDAY, NOV. 12, 1864.

The Army and Navy, &c., &c. which threaten to destroy her.

much more besides. By whose fault-if it was by a dignity of an honorable. hearing cannot be had, to have none, at least no wrang | be led not into temptation but delivered from evil. ling through the newspapers.

a large steamship, sunk off Charleston bar, without se- of the law. - Daily Journal, 11th. rious reproach being cast upon any of the Yankee naval commanders. We, however, have so few vessels. and they have been constructed under so many disadvantages, that we perhaps expect more from them than information of any disaster to them.

ted States had many inducements to offer. They must have felt themselves confined to the irksome routine of mere harbor defence, or, if going to sea, forced to adopt a mere predatory character as sea raiders, without ven taring to come into collision with the heavier and infinitely more powerful war vessels of the enemy .-Nothing but patriotism could have prompted their course, and we feel the more bound to bonor those who have obeyed its teachings, because of their contrast to those who, like FARRAGUT, DRAYTON, DUPONT, GOLDS BOROUGH, and many others, elected to remain with the North and make war upon their own section, and, as in the case of DEATTON, upon his own State and his own home. DRATTON is a South Carolinian, from the we islards, it is said. He was engaged in the bombardment of Pert Royal.

Thus it comes about that, while all respect the ges-We don't know that all or any part of this is Mr. MAL | I bis will be done at an early day, we presume. LORY's fault, or anytody's fault, but fault or no fault, it is so. Our navy men have had an up-hill business from the first, and there are no signs of improvement. Mich even begin to doubt the policy of sending out vessels like the Tallahassee to make a few days dash and then return to some port to lie supine for five or ten times as long. While the dashes made do credit to the daring of our officers and men, they have the effect rather of exasperating the enemy than of weakening his rescurces, or making him tired of the war. It may be said, and with truth, that the enemy is doing his worst at any rate. This is so, but we do not know whether It is a thing to be desired by the Confederacy for his strength to be concentrated, and his efforts put forth to close our main avenue to the ocean. It is thought that recent events tempt him to make the trial-nay, almost compel him to do so. Perhaps people here take a wrong view of this thing, or at least attach more imporsance to certain considerations already referred to, than would be done by others occupying a different standpoint. It is so hard to see perfectly straight and without bias. But right or wrong, these dashes out and dashes in are regarded with considerable distrust here by very many persons not engaged in running the blockade, while the government itself has suffered directly and incidentally by captures, to an extent likely to weigh heavily in the scale. We do not know that the inpreased efforts of the enemy are due to the Tallahassee, but it is perfectly reasonable to suppose that they are. To suppose that the Yankee government would not put an increased and more vigilant watch here for the purpose of capturing armed vessels, is to suppose sheer nonsense. No doubt they have done so.

But all these considerations have reference simply to make sure of this in time. the policy pursued, and not at all to the officers engaged in carrying out that policy, which they no doubt do gallantly and well. Mr. MALLORY may not be able to do any better, save by not doing it at all-that is, if, as some contend, the disadvantages overcome the advantages of a warfare so carried on. This is a question which we cannot pretend to decide. We do not know that it leaves much balance in our favour, certainly.

THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

In due course of mail the President's Messa ge ought to have been here yesterday. But it came not, and we were hardly surprised, scarcely disappointed. The mail ailed "just as we expected." It seems always to fail at such times. Why, we do not know.

In the absence of the text of the President's Message we feel loath to offer any remarks upon that document, and yet what has reached us leave so little room for doubt in regard to one subject, that we deem it hardly worth while to deler the remarks which we deem proper to be made upon that subject.

We are now, and have been from the first, among the firmest supporters of President Davis' administration from the believe that any administration paced in the direction of our affairs at this critical pariod, needed a cordial support, and from the further beliet that President Davis dese ved such support, as an honest, able, and patriotic administrator of the affairs of the Confederacy, although by no means a perfect one. Who could be?

protest against a proposition the effect of which, it seems to us, must be the suppression of the Southern press or the forfeiture of its independence. If the press ida. is to be conducted by the detailed appointees of the Confederate Executive, then, of course, it ceases to be a free press or the press of a free people; and yet such is the only inference to be drawn from the President's endorsement of the recommendations of the Secretary of War, as well as from subsequent debates in Congress. Some gentlemen in Congress, and other gentlemen life is spared I will."

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL. | in official position, though not in Congress, may think lightly of the press and take pleasure in showing that they do so. We do not say that the conductors of the press are all that they cught to be, or all that the responsibility of their positions would seem to require that they should be. We suppose they are not much It is always a matter of regret when jealousles or better and not much worse than their neighbours. As even possible causes of jealousy arise between different individuals they are entitled to neither exemption nor branches of the public service. It is especially a mat- immunity. They appear in a representative capacity. ter of regret when such things arise at a time when all They give utterance to public opinion, they combine the efforts of all branches are absolutely necessary to and energise public effort. They are the heralds of our keep the ship of state from drifting upon the rocks modern civilization, and as such their office is sacred, and the preservation of its purity and independence a We fear that the disaster at Plymouth may have a matter of far more moment to a people jealous of their t endency to increase the feeling of jealousy between the rights, than the smiles of executive favor or the frowns army and navy which, we regret to believe, exists in of executive wrath. Of far more moment than the irsome quarters, and even to arouse such feelings where ritation of some honest but excitable martinet, or the they have not yet been manifested. The distruction of contemptible wrath of some fourth-rate politician the Albemarle involved the loss of Plymouth, and of elevated suddenly into the title of an M. C. and the

fault-was the Albemarle lost? Was it by the fault | We shall have some further remarks to off r upon of the navy in charge of the Albemarle, or by the neg- this subject when it is more properly before us. We ligence of the army pickets? Some say one thing, do not doubt the President, but this power of annihisome say another. We do not design now to express lating a free press in the Confederate States is a power an opinion, farther than to say that it is natural that that ought to be conferred upon no man that ever men's feelings should, to some extent at least, influence breathed; and of course the press ceases to be free when their judgments, and thus that army men should lay its thinking and speaking is done by detailed men. We the blame on the navy and navy men upon the army .- | would not give the right of appointing and removing A full investigation might be necessary to decide all the editors of the South to an inspired Apostle, much the questions involved, and that can hardly be obtained less to a man like unto ourselves. It is dangerous .during times like these. It would be better, if a full Well we are taught in the prayer of prayers, to pray to

If papers are are to be published; if editors are to be The fact is that Yankee vessels in several instances independent; if the press is to be free, let their indehave also been struck in the same way, and one at least, pendence and its freedom be placed under the sanction

The "Lady Sterling." We referred yesterday to this vessel as having her machinery crippled, and also as one on which the Treasury Department had shipped specie. It is due to we are justified in doing, and are unduly excited by the the Collector-Mr. Savage-to state that this veesel when she first started to go out broke her cylinder The disadvantages to which we have above referred head, and returned to town to have it fixed ;-that press hard on the personnel of the Navy. The officers when refitted she was considered perfectly safe and was of the old Navy who resigned for the purpose of tender- known to be new and fast. Again in going out, she ing their services to the South, sacrificed more than broke the cylinder head but the Captain persisted in any one can well imagine. They sacrificed a career .- going on with one engine. Mr. Savaoz did not ship They must have felt that the Confederacy had no bright on board a crippled vessel, nor was he at all responsible hopes of promotion to hold out to them, while the Uni- for the vessel's going to sea in a crippled condition .-We take pleasure in making this explanation.

> Daily Journal, 11th. The people of this county will read with regret the card of ELI W. HALL, Esq., announcing his resignation of the position he has held for many years as Senator from this county in the General Assembly of North Carolina. This regret will be much more painful by a knowledge of the cause of his resignation. We trust that rest and re'axation may restore Mr. Hall's health, and with it the tone of his throat and the full use of his voice. That they will do so, is, we believe, the opinion of his medical advisers; and it is also their opioion that these are indispensable. Their enjoyment would be incompatible with the discharge of the duties of a Senator-indeed it would be impossible under the

Mr. Hall, we are happy to say, is not dead nor liketiemen of the Navy, appreciate their patriotism and by to die, so we are not now going to sum up his poli admire their courage and enterprise whe rever an oppor- tical course as though it were closed. We look for tunity is afforded for their display, the Navy Depart- many years of useful service from him hereafter. It is ment cannot be said to be a favourite with the people. now in order to think of his successor in the Sens-Owing perhaps to our inadequate facilities, something | torship, and to this we call the attention of the peois a ways the matter with our boats, which seem to Die of New Hanover, that they may think over it be built only to be blown up or sunk by the The Legislature meets on the 21st. When a specia, enemy or by ourselves. From the first Merrimac election will be held to supply the vacancy occasion down to the Albemarle such seems to have ed by the resignation of Mr. Hall has not yet been been their usual fate. We will say nothing about ascertained, and will not be until the Governor shall matters nearer home. It needs not that we should .- have issued his proclamation ordering such election.

And Again

We are without a Northern mail, and consequently without the President's Message. We presume that the telegraphic synopsis has given us a pretty fair idea of its character and recommendations; still we are anxious to see the document itself, as so many delicate questions are touched upon, and so many recommendations made, the character and full bearing of which can only be properly understood and appreciated after a careful examination of the text.

The absence of the mail yesterday we understand was occasioned by an accident to the down mail train en the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, -a run off or broak down. We have not learned the amount of injury done to the train. We do not hear of anybody

WE think that LINCOLN is re-elected President of the United States, rot because of any heareny reports of Yankee officers, but for reasons which have long led us to feel assured that he would be re-elected. He had the game in his own hands and he has never been the man to lose it from over squeamishness.

ed by an overwhelming majority. He will probably have a very sufficient majority and no more.

Of one thing we may make sure—the election over, and Lincoln firm in his seat, the draft at the North will no longer be a failure. It will no longer be evaded. With a Congress at once subservient and fanatical, he will procure just such legislation as he chooses and he will put the thing through at all hezards. He will bring the men if they are there. We may as well our part; and whist owners of slaves under the cir-

It is reported by telegraph, coming from Northern sources, of course, that the Confederate steamship Florida has been captured at San Salvador.

There are several places known as San Salvadorlitterally, Holy Saviour, but we presume that the one meant here is an island of the Bahama group, otherwise known as Cat Island, and distinguished as being the first land discovered by Columbus.

The telegreph gives no particulars, and speculation is useless. The vessel which is reported to have captured her is of the same class as the Kearsarge, the successful opponent of the Alabama.

CHANGE IN THE WEATHER .- Thursday was warmalmost Summery. Yesterday, Friday, was cloudy and uncomfortable, with a suspicion of snow somewhere tion. north of us. There will be a plentiful crop of colds.

A CURR FOR PLETHORA.- If any gentleman finds his pocket-book inconveniently full, we would advise him to go down to Mr. MURRAY's office and have a tax paying interview with that gentleman, and with Major HINES, Confederate Collector, and he will be pretty apt to find hims alf relieved. His money holder, when he has got through, will look as fiat as though an elephant had stepped on it.

bia, S. C., a very neatly bound pamphlet of 47 pages. It is therefore in no factions spirit that we enter our Trial before a General Court Martial, compiled by Captain R. C. Gilchrist, A cting Judge Advocate General, Department of South Carolina, deorgia and Flor-

> It must prove highly use tal to officers called on to by law." perform the duty of Judge A dvocate.

Two deacons were once dis puting about the proposed site of a new grave yard, wh an the first remarked: "I'll never be buried in that gro und as long as I live."never be buried in that gro und as long as I live."—
thought was unquestionable in the Confederacy it was "What an obstinate man," said the second. "If my life is spared I will."

The charge is one often made when genius first as—
would be afforded by six or eight pints, at the beginning;
exclusive jurisdiction and mastery over their slaves.—
Readers of history will remember that Gen. Wolfe was

From the Raleigh Conservative, THE following is sa correct a list as we can obtain of the ble in Raleigh on the 21st of the present menth :

BREATE. Pasquotank and Peigrimane - W H Bagley. Camden and Curstinek -D McD Lindsay. Gates and Chowas - M | Sure. ayde and Tyreil - nd ward L Maus. forthampton_J B Odem. Hertford-James M Wyna Bertie-John Pool. Vertin and Washington-J & Stubbs. Halifax - Mason L Wiggies. Edgecombe and Wilson - J H Powell. Pitt-Dr # J Blouns. Beanfort- B J Werren Craves -N A Weitford. Carteret and Jones -Dr M F Arendell. Greene and Lend - J P Speight. New Hanover-Eif W Hell. Doplis - W N Ward Onslow-lease 7 Saudere-Biaden, Brosswick and Consuba:-John W Bilis. Cumberland and Harnett-W B Wright. Sampeon-William Kirby. Wayne -- Peri Ayonck. Johnston-'t D Sasad Wake-W D Jones. Mash-A J Tarlor. Franklin - W Harriss. Warren-Dr T J Pitchford. Granville-R W Lassiter. Person-C S Wisstead. Orange-John Berry. Alamance and tiando'ph-Hon Giles Mebuse. hatham-E H straughs. Moore and Mon a mery-Dr J M Crump Richmond and Bubeson- Giles Leith. Anson and Union-Oct W C amith. Guilford-Bobt P Dick Caswell-William to g Rocking am-I' W Courts. Mackieabneg-W # Grier. Cabarrus and Stanly-Dr J & WoRachern. Rowan and Davie-W B March. Davidson - Henderson Adams. Stokes and Forsyth - JE Matthews. Ashe, Surry. & .- W ii A Speer (dead) Iredel', Wilhes, &o-A M Boris. Surke, McDowell, &c-ts F Patterson. Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba-M L McCorkle. Butherford, Polk. &c-Dr W J T Miller. Bancon be, Henderson, &c - Z Patten Macon, Haywood, &c-8 C Bryson.

HOUSE OF CORMONS Alamanos-R Y Moaden, O F Faucett. Alexander- J M Carson Asson-A J Dargan, L. L Polk. Ashe-Mr Mosilles. Beaufort- Son & S Donnell, D M Carter. Bertie-P T Henry, Jas Bond. Bisdan-J W Rass. Bru swick-D L Ressell, Jr. Barke- J J Erwin. Buscombe-J M Gadger. Cabarras-P B C Smith. Chatham - J H Headez, W J Headen, W P Hadley. ('a dwel!-J hi laball. Camden-W A Duks. Carteret-Stephen D Pool. Caszell-Moniford McGehee, 8 5 Marr'son. Cstawbs-W P Reinbardt. Cumberland and Hernet .- Hos J G Shepherd, A D Me Lean, Dr John McCormick Cherokee-G W Hays. Chowan - '. C Benbary. Cleaveland - D Beam, J W Gidney. Columbus-Forney George. Craven-Wm Lene, T H Gaskins. Carritack-Davie-B F Johnston. Duplin-Zach Smith, R B Houston. Davidson-UF Love, Lewis Hanes. Edgroombe-David Cobb, L D Farmer. Franklin-W K Dav's. Forsythe-W H Wheeler, W B Stipe. Gaston-W T Shipp. Gue-Richard Bond. Gut ford-D F Caldwell, A Clapp, A S Holton. Granville -P P Peace, E Grissom, J & Amis. Ballfax - El Joyner, A H Davis. Has wood-Samuel Love. Handerson-M M Patton. Hartford -J B Vaca Hyde -Mr Glbbs, Iredell-T A Athion, L Q Pharpe.

Jackson-W A Enloc. Johnston-W A Smith. Jones-F G alminoss. Lengir-Allen W Woolen. Lincoln-Ambrore Costrer. Mason-J M Lair. Madison-W H Brown. Martin-S W Outterbridge. meDowell-WF Craigo. Beckienburg-John L Brown, BO Grier. Mos'gomer; - 5 H Davis. Moore-Eism J Harrington. Nash-G C Lewis. New Hanover-Sami J Person, J R Hawes, Northampton-3 T Stancill, W J Rogers. Orange-5 F Phillips, W S Patternen. Obsion- A J Murrill. Pasquotack-W E Mann. Perquimans_J H Biddick. Person-John W Casalngham.

Pitt-B & Albritcon, U l'erkins. Bandoiph- Jos! Asteworth, E T Bak. Rowau-F z Shaber, W E Crawford. Eichmond-B F Little. Rebesag-David Bethune, T J Eo. isey. Rockingham-Mr Strong, A S Boyd. Putherford-J L Carson, & R Bryan. Sampson-L A Powell, Patrick Murphy. Stanty-B Harris. Stokes-W H Flat. Surry-Er Waugh. Union-O Anstin.

Wakt -D G Fowle, & H Alterd, C J Bogers. Way co-M K Granford, J M Caho. Warren-W T Alston, T J Jadkins. Washington-L O Lataam. Watauga-Wm Horton. Willes-A & Calloway, P T Morton. Yackin-A C Cowies. Yatej-D M Young.

Emanelpetion of Binves by the Confiderate Gov-

Usurpation is ever prolific. When the Confederacy by the Confederate Congress, claimed omnipotence over the States and its citizens, including the officers of the States in its military resources, by the conscription law, any one conversant with human nature must have known that this might not be the end of its meurostions. A constitution is like a dyke keeping out the sea. Out it and the influx of the waters must be endess. This asarpation was soon followed by the direct tax act, by which the Confederate Government claimed But we do not think or believe that he will be elect to be omn potent and consolidated in its taxing, as it was by the conto iption law in its military powers .be accomplished if not promptly mes by the Bians the power to emancipate our slaves.

The five Governors of Confederate States who met at Augusta on the 17th instact, passed the following

Resolved. That the course of the enemy in appropriating our slaves who happen to fall into the ir hands to purposes of war seems to justify a change of policy on cumstances should freely yield them to their country, ing cannon-balls and shell over the heads of Hood's we recommend to our authorities under proper regulations, to appropriate such part of them to the public

service as may be required. This rerelation, recommending that " our authorities" (doubtless Confederate authorities, as they only control the war) should 'appropriate' our slaves 'to the public service,' cannot mean, the employment of them as ostlers, wagoners and cooks in came-for this, a law of Congress already authorizes. They must mean some thing more than this. What they mean the following xtract of the Richmond Enquirer, seems pretty clear-

The proposition to extend the Conscript Law to the slaves of the States, was first formally advanced by the Ecquirer, in the isene of the 6th ult. The near approach of the time when the Congress meets again, requires that expression to be given to the sentiments of the country upon this important measure. We therefore earnestly invite its discussion, and open our columns to opponents, as well as friends, of the proposi-

"The conscription of negroes should be accompanied States. And, when once it is understood that freedom | can do to bolster up the act upon a righteous necessity. the Confederate authorities, while the enemy extend the suffering and virtual murder? The United States have five tons at Plymouth on the 17th of August, Her Maj. House. beggarly hospitality of Yankee philanthropy, not only tried to point the finger of scorn at England now a long will desertion from our ranks be unfrequent, but the drafted negroes of the Yankee armies will exchange French neutrals, who, after repeated warnings and

material which is property-shall we use that property for the common cause. Justice and sound policy demand that we make freemen of those who fight for free-WE have from Messrs Evans and Cogewell, Colum dom We conscript the master and we impress his of the North, incident to the adoption of this bad and horses, cattle, wheat and every other property except beartless piece of pusiness, if its journals and public pears that the coal in question was shipped on board a nence the speculation is a bad one, and the pro-

scription to slaves, we should like to have them stated.

To suppose that any slaveholding country would vol- | called "mad" before he added Canada to the British | members of the General Assembly of this State, to assemt emancipate its slaves, is such an absurdity, that we did George III then said of Wolfe, " If he is mad, I wish could entertain it. Still less could we believe, after whom the Gods purpose to destroy they first make madble that any pretension to emancipate slaves could be of blood and death to irreparable ruin, a glorious set up for the Confederate States. It was because the apothosis. exclusion of slaves from our Territories by the Government of the United States, looked to their emancipa-

tion, that we resisted it. that Government. The mere agitation in the Northwestern States to effect the emancipation of our slaves | wants. Even in peace and prosperity, with full space and largely contributed to our separation from them .- printers in abundance, it was not always easy to please have gone for McClelian. And now, before a Confederacy which we established every body. The printers and publishers of newspapers, to put at rest forever all such agitation, is four and the toremen of newspaper offices, have long been reayears old, we find the proposition gravely submitted that the Confederate Government should emanginate that the Couledcrate Government should emancipate solve the problem of putting a bushel of wheat into a hall slaves in the States. South Carolina, acting upon the bushelsack, and placing every advertisement at the head principle that she and she alone had the power to of a column, and find space for exactly the very things, oremaccipate her slaves, has passed laws prohibiting out exactly what everybody wanted out or nobody wanted their emaccipation by any of her cit sees unless they are sent out of the State; and no free person of color | It is the easiest thing immaginable for those who have already free, who leaves the State, shall ever after- sever tried, to conduct a campaign or discharge the duties wards enter it. She has laws now in force, prohibit-States, or to European powers, from entering the State; difficulties. and by the most rigid provisions, they are seized and put into prison should they enter it. These were her rights under the Union of the United States, recognized and protected by the Government of the United States, and acquiesced in by all foreign nations. And, now, here, it is proposed that the Government of the ed. Confederate States, not only has the right to seize our slaves and to make them soldiers, but to emancipate have at been at the newspaper fromt. them in South Carolina, and compel us to give them "a home" among us. We confess that our indignation at such pretensions is so great, that we are at a loss to know how to treat them. To argue against them is self-stultification. They are as monatrous as they are insulting.

The pretext for this policy is, that we want soldiers in our armies. This pretext is set up by the Enquirer in the face of the fact disclosed by the President of the Confederate Btates, that two thirds of our soldiers, now in the army, are absentees from its ranks. The Enquirer is a devout upholder of President Davis and the Administration. It does not arraige the Government pendent on slaves for their defence. There are twice as many at home as are in the field. Why are they not the united States steamer Minneso-deat, insomnen that those who address her are obliged to the united States at the state of the united States at a not wented. The freemen of the country are not de- must provide them himself. Contederate States must work out their own redemption, or they must be the slaves of their own slaves. The statesmanship, which looks to any other sample. right in the Confederate Government to emancipate slaves and it is all stone dead.

States, who are absent from the army, there are two hardred thousand who have, by the direct action and permission of the Government, been exempted from ser- | did not like Lincoln paliote they could not vote at all." vice in the field. These alone, placed in the field, are sufficient to give success to our arms. They constitute a portion of our enrolled soldiery, belonging to distinct of every man of them is known ; and they are smensble to military discipline and seizure. Congress has passed a law, taking from the Government the power to continue these exempts. Why are they not put into the ermy? The ground on which they were exempted from service in the field was, that their labor was more important to the Confederacy at home to p. ovide for the country and the army, than in the field. Admit that for this reason, the Government was right in exempting from service in the field-it conclusively proves, that our slaves ought not to be abstracall our staves, but two bundred thousand of our soldiers, were necessary, by their labor, to make food for the country-does it not follow, that if you withdraw the two bundred thousand soldiers from this occupationgive us food, and thus to save our cause. They have been, and must continue to be, vastly more useful to us as laborers, than they could be as soldiers. But we feel, in presenting these reasons of expediency, that we, in some sort, degrade the right. We deny that the Government of the Confederate States has the power by the Constitution of the Confederate States, to conscribe our slaves into our armies, or to emancipate corn and pumpkins, and a row of peach trees in full for the blockade trade. them - Char. Mercury.

What the Neva Sections thinks of General Sher-

General Sherman to preserve, of which many a warrior seven dollars in a lottery. of the olden time would have been proud, had not the last act of a really well planned and well executed inva- From the (Halifax, N. S.,) Acadian Recorder, Oct. 5th. ding movement, covered the man and his campaign with the odor of inhumanity, cowardice, and the most uncivilized of all warlike modes of procedure. The genius that led in triumph a great army to the very heart and life centre of a brave enemy's country over pitfalls, throughs ravines and mountain passes', where every rock was a breestwork for the deadly aim of rangers and scouts, and ever hillside bristled with reckless bands of guerillas, long lines of communication at the mercy of the enemy, empty graineries, wasted fields. sclitary villages everywhere on the line of march, and not a pig or cock, or any manner of food to support a Northern army under a burning Southern sun, the genius we say that rose superior to these towering obstacles, and clutched successively the thing it wanted, is a military genius we must do homage to; but the stud-We are now at a third stage of its usurpasions, soon to ied and ingenious cruelty that drove out from their homes to starve, a hundred thousand men, women and children, covers with loathing abhorence and eternal oblequy the tarnished and decaubed laurels of the victor. It is Achilles dragging the dead body of Hector thrice round the walls of I'roy. It is a foul blot upon

science, civilization and christianity. For weeks prior to the capture of Atlanta, we are told, had Sherman's best trained artillerists been pour by the flames, which compelled him to retreat. army into the city, slaughtering defenceless women and children, for which piece of beastly barbarism we are apartment and belehed through the window, and no aid treated to no better excuse than the mawkish pretence could be rendered the unfortunate victims, whose that Hood defended the city upon a line so close there- agonized screams and grouns before this time had to, that shot and shell, even musket balls, must neces- ceased. sarily spread wholesale destruction by a little overshooting. Inhuman as was this initiatory act, it will tinguishing trait. Whatever may have been his pretried disciple of Mercy, he who could drive ruthlessly out from their homes-their all, you may say, in this world-these thousands of defenceless women and children to fatten on the winds, or die miserably of starvation and neglect in the wilderness, for no better reason than that such an act subserved "the interests of the United States," should have his name and memory embalmed by history in eternal infamy. Let his commanding talents, and brilliant military achievements, be

forever drowned in so brutal conduct. This was no rash, unpremeditated, repented of transaction. In answer to the loud, earnest protest of Gen. with freedom and the privilege of remaining in the Hood, Sherman does all that language and sophistry and a home in the South are the privileges afforded by Would any necessity under the sun justify inhumanity. time, for carrying away from their homes a village of threats, pertinaciously continued to stir up strife, enmity "We have in our midst a half million of fighting and bloodshed between the Indians and the English -But Sherman will rack his brains till doomstay to invent a justifiable necessity like this.

It would have lessened the heavy shock to the morals slaves. This very exception is an imputation that this men, though not openly and in numessured terms repu-war is for elavery, and not freedom. The slavery and not freedom. The slavery are the port of shipment, and that such the returns come in from Pennsylvania, Ohio and Ladi-" If there is any reasons against extending the con- barity. But they are all blatant and jubilant over Sherman to day, as they were over Batler and Hooker but we are decidedly of opinion that the whole country a year or two ago. They would chant Te Deums in will agree to the proposition, and that at an early day honor of Grant or Sherman, though these heroes swept gress should conscript our slaves as soldiers; and shall the subject in the Boston Daily Advertiser. The Gen-

untarily leave it to any other power than its own, to crown. The country may well say of Sherman what not believe a single intelligent man in the Confederacy he would bite some of my other generals." Verily what had taken place under the United States, with We will soon expect them to prophesy for that man, who respect to slavery in the Southern States, it was possi- has genius enough to lead the nation through the valley

Things Left Over. Editors, compilers and caterers for the press, who have enjoyed experience and observations under all the chances election. The prevailing opinion is that Lincoln has been The power to exercise it was never claimed by and changes of the war, and of reduced sheets and dimin- re-elected. ished force in composition, can testify that it is no easy thing to please everybody and get in what everybody

of the President, or preach a sermon, or care the yellow fever, or run the blockade, or conduct a newspaper—but diency of making an appeal to the several States to reduce ing free negroes, belonging to either the Northern those who have tried any one or these tasks admit some

We have no doubt that any of our go d generals, including the beloved and trusted Lee, it permitted to go back and try again, could and would improve and teriae any campaign or battle, and any ed tor, assistants, foreman and others concerned and engaged in j utnalism, could revise " long dates," brought one hundred and twenty-seven do! and improve any given leads if the opportunity was offer-The "things lett over." and the difficulties attending

things left over," and some appealing hints of what added. Also cotton interest bonds, one hundred and could be done if we could only command space, types, eight, flat Specie, \$27 to \$28 at private sale .-paper and printers as fully and freely as readers in the Sixty seven thousand eight per cent, coupon bonds. rear cas command complaints and objections.

Vote of the Yankes Exvy.

The Mew York Herald publishes extracts from letters in respect to the enforcement of the Lincola doctrines on have room for only the following: a letter from a sailor, dated " in the James River, Oc.

tober 11," says: Commissioners came on board the various vessels in the for such a state of things. It passes over the gross river to take the votes o. the crews, as they said, by order ed a desire to see Madame Bautru, wife of the celebrated mismanagement which has produced them, and cries of the Government. If a man voted the nepublican ticket wit of that name, but without effect. One day, she told he was furnished with Brate and Presidential ticket to for. Bantru that she was resolved to see her. Bantru, finding out, that negroes are wanted to fill the ranks of our ar- ward to his agents. If he voted for the Democratic candi- he could no longer avoid complying, promised to introduce mies. The President refutes the assertion. They are dates be was told there were no lickete for him, and he her after dinner.

in the service? In our opinion, it is the fault of the New York and desired to vote, were ordered to tay aft on Gevernment, and can be rectified. But if it is the the quarter deck. The Commodere then descended from fault of the people, can slaves supply the place of the bridge and addressed the men as follows: "All who sisted upon seeing her, at the same time intimating that two-thirds of the people, to give the Confederate was to vote the Union ticket remain aft; all the rest can her majesty was exceedingly deaf, and that she must talk two-thirds of the people, to give the Confederate go forward one of this " The Republican gentleman must very loud. In the evening, he escorted her to the Louvre. States independence and liberty? It is vain to have fe to half creat failed when they perceived that all the queen no sooner saw her, than she began talking in attempt to blink the truth. The freemen of the left but five. When the votes were cast they amounted in her highest key, and Madame Bantru likewise commenced. all, including officers and men, to eleven. The crew of the if possible, an octave higher. The King, and some of the vessel numbers seven handred and fifty men. Lincoln ru s courtiers, who had been led into the secret, laughed to but a poor chance with the navy boys, if this vessel is a their heart's content. At length the queen perceiving the

source for success, is contemptible charlatanry. It is a silier on board the Iron clad United States steamer worse-it is treachery to our cause itself. Assert the Roanoke, writing under date of October 25th, making the following statement in regard to the management of the

"Two army thicers came on beard to day and managed Of the two-tilirds of the freemen of the Confederate logot ten voies for Lincoin. When the Eculeilan men west up to vote they were told to go away; that they might as well vote for Jeff Day's. They also declared that they did not carry any 'ou-lawed' ballots, and it the men There are more plus rations of these paval manifestrions and some of those in the army. The soldiers will be probably more tractable than the sailor; but so pressed, one cannot expect anything else but a vast majority of both military organizations and commands. The residence services being in f.vor, or represented to be, of Lincoln in the election next Tuesday. Fraud of all Kinds will be rampant batwixt his and Tuesddy. Lying will be common. in the business of electionsering; but, unhappity, the channels of communication, by man and telegraph, are at the control of its enemy; hat it with na doubt, find devices to temeds the evil - Mobile Tribune.

to a friend of his, living out West, for a good strong & Co. ted from this occupation. If for the last year, not only recommendation of his (the manufacturer's) "Balsam." In a few days he received the following, which we call her departure from the Mersey in a few days under the pretty " strong :"

hitherto been so poor that a Scotchman could not get | made thirty successful trips, and who is by some called his living off it, and so stony that we had to slice our the "Father" of the trade. He is a gentleman of great of every slave in the Confederacy will be required to potatoes and plant them edgeways, but hearing of your energy and high attainments, and with such a splendid surrounded by a rail fence, and in the morning I found | give a good account of himself. During the trip there the rock had entirely disappeared; a neat stone wall was a large company on board -numbering about a encircled the field, and the rails were split into even hundred-and an speak in the highest terms of the en-

wood and piled up in my back yard. I put half an ounce into the middle of a buckleberry | Captain Lockwood and his purser. The Colonel Lamb swamp, and in two days it was cleared off, planted with is the largest and most powerful vessel hitherto built blossom through the middle.

As an evidence of its tremendous strength, I would say that it drew a striking likeness of my oldest daughter, drew my oldest son out of a mill pond, drew a blister all over his stomach, drew a load of potatoes four The Muse of History would have had a record of miles to market, and eventually drew a prize of ninety. ment of that gullant and chivalrous gentleman and dis-

Awful Calemity.

The Yarmouth Herald gives the following particulars offene of the most heart-rendering accidents which

has ever occurred in this Province : The house of Samuel Hamilton, Esq, at Kemptville, n this county, was burned to the ground on Monday night, and, sad to relate, his wife and three of his childrep perished in the flames !

The particulars of this melancholy event, so far as we have been able to ascertain, are as follows: Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton and their youngest child slept in a chamber on the lower floor: two sons and two daughters slept on the second floor. About 11 o'clock at night, the eldest son, about 16 years of age was awakened by smoke and heat, and attempted to run down stairs, but was prevented by the flames. He then jumped from the window to the ground, and aroused his parents. Mrs H. instantly ran up strairs to George B. McClellan. It was only a few days ago rescue the children. Mr. H. attempted with water to that an instance of this kind occurred at a military post extinguish the fire, but finding this impossible, removed a few miles south of this. The white man must now

part of the building, he rushed up stairs, but was met One of the neighbors who now reached the spot, got a ladder up 'o the window, but the flames filled the entire

be outside, but on finding they came from the upper

Thus suddenly and distressingly deprived of a devoted wife and three children, Mr. Hamilton's affliction is fail to stamp Sherman's character with its marked, dis- great indeed. A noble mother has sacrificed her own life in the attempt to resone her children. All who vicus reputation, though-he were a saint, and the most know Mr. H. will sympathize with him in his heavy bereavement.

The fire is supposed to have originated from a cooking stove in the back kitchen.

AMERICAN WAR VESSELS AND THE BRITISH GOV-RRNMENT .- The Lords of the Treasury recently sent a an application bad been made to Her Majesty's Gov- rests. So does Abram. Abram goes in for manuality with eighty-seven and a half tons of coal at Cork on ling the war. George dodges the question; but would the 9th of July, and with a further supply of twenty- wate through a national graveyard to get to the Walls esty's Government could not, consistently with the regulations on the subject, permit the Sacramento to be again coaled at any port in the United Kingdom until calendar to retain office. So would George to obtain the expiration of three months from the last mentioned office. [Oul] George stands on the lence when when date. The Commissioners of Customs have issued a they tell num to. So does Apram. Where, then, is circular to the outposts calling attention to the case of the difference between the two? Here it is. George a supply of coals having been obtained by a United is mortgaged to Rothschild, inside and outside, right States war steamer, through an evasion of the law, and side and left side, back side and front side. The repointing out the penalties incurred by such act. It ap- cent panic in politics has used up the margins; coals had been laden at sea on board of a United States ana. Abram is not sold to England. Again, Abram, war steamer.

CLEAN MILENG .- "It is sometimes forgotten that the the next Congress will be called upon to provide for it on the bosom of destruction every man, woman and last gill of mik drawn from a cow's udder is the best part on the bosom of destruction every man, woman and child in the Confederacy into perdition. Listen to the following rhodomentade strain that closes an article on the subject in the Boston Daily Advertiser. The General who asserts this empire of the nation has been to one. The destruction every man, woman and child in the Confederacy into perdition. Listen to the following rhodomentade strain that closes an article on the subject in the Boston Daily Advertiser. The General who asserts this empire of the nation has been to one. The difference in the quality, also, is considerable.

Now, if there was any single proposition that we called "mad" by others than his defeated competitor.

TELEGRAPHIC

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1868, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Morthern District of Georgia.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 11th, 1864. There is nothing defluite from the Yankee Presidential

A gentleman who arrived from Maryland last night, via the Potomao, reports that New York and Pennsylvania

A courier from below, this afternoon, asys that the Yan. kee mail boat had not arrived to-day up to the time of his departure. So say Yankee pickets.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Nov. 11th, 1264. The Senate is not in session to day, having adjourned

ever until Monday. The House went into secret session after the announcement of the special Committee to enquire into the expethe number of exemptions of State officers.

SALE OF CONFEDERATE BONDS AT AUCTION. RICHMOND, Nov. 11th, 1864.

At anction to-day Confederate eight per cent. coupon. lars. Coupon bonds, seventy nine; bonds of the fifteen million loan, coupon, one hundred and thirty ; do, recisthe insertion of what goes in, are not known to readers who | tered, \$118 to \$120; non-taxable certificates. 92 to 981 : 4 per cent certificates, \$71 to \$73-all with interest long dates, one hundred and twenty-two interest added.

FROM SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAM, Nov. 11th, 1864. Ool. Mulford, Federal Commissioner, met Capt. Hatch in the river to-day. The interview was entirely satisfactory. board of the national ships. From these specimens we The exchange of prisoners is to commence to-morrow and progress as rapidly as possible.

DEAF AS A POST .- "Maria Therese had often express-

· But it is fit,' said he, a droll thought entering his mind.

'Indeed !' said the queen: ' well, I shall be careful.' Away went Bantru, to inform his wife that the green injoke, said to Madame Bautru: ' Prithee, tell me, madame, did not Bantru lead you to imagine I was deal?'

. Yos, your majesty-deaf as a post. 'Ah! the rogue,' continued the queen: 'he told me he very same thing of you.' '

A NEW BLOCKADE STEAMER .- On October 10 h the maga: ficent steamer Colonel Lamb made a final trial trip preparatory to her departure from this port to run the blockade. She left the Grand Landing Stage about balf-past eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and off the Rock waited for the Isle of Man steamer Douglas. As she passed full steam was put on, and an exclung race took place; but, fast as the Dauglas is, the Colonel Lamb proved to be even more so, as it was found that the telegraph lines will sink under it, if they have any sen- in a run of three hours the latter had got about three sloility. Happily the Democratic party is presty thelital miles ahead, being at the rate of a mile an hour. The Colonel Lamb reached port on her return at seven o'clock in the evening, and during her entire trip her average speed reached sixteen and a ball knots an hour. She is a magnificent vessel, of nearly 1,500 tons, and STRONG RECOMMENDATION .- A manufacturer and was built by Misses, Jones, Quiggin & Co., her engines vender of medicines, some time prior to the war, wrote being supplied by the celebrated makers, James Jack

She is intended for blockade running, and will take abie command of Captain Lockwood, who is known as DEAR SIR :- The land composing my farm has one of the most successful blockade runners, having Balsam" I put some on the corner of a ten acre lot | yessel as the one be now commands, he will no doubt tercamment provided for them, and the urbanity of

Liv. Journal of Commerce, Sep. 11th.

A Tribute to Gen. Williams. The following letter from Major General Breckinridge evinces a spirit of harmy with the elevated sentitinguished commander:

HEADQUARTERS, Co.,

To the Editors of the Sentinel, Richmond, Va. Gentlemen : In your paper of the 26th instant, I observe a friendly aduston to m, self, in connection with the recent raid on the Virginia Bait Works, which gives to me credit

due in large part to a brother officer. It is true that I had relieved Gen. Echols, whose management of the department was marked by onergy and ability. It is also true that I hastened the concentration of troops at Saltvle; but it is proper to add that Brig. Gen. John S. Williams, who, with his command, had been ordered by forced marches to reinforce the place, was the at nior efficer present, and in actual command of the troops engaged, Gen. Echols and myself only reaching the ground about the close of the action.

I am, gentlemen, with great respect, Your opedient servant,

JOHN C. BRECKINKIDGE. Major General To day, a negro soldier can acrest and imprison a white veteran for hurrabing for his favorite general

he bed to a place of safety in the field. On re-entering stop and show his " pass" to the negro, when he dethe house he heard screams which he at first thought to sires to go to market or to his place of business.

Carro Cor. Chicago Tribune. Freparations for Attacking Wilmington. The double turretted monitor Monadnock arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 30th of October. One of the erew, who gave an account of the trip in the Philadel-

phia Luquirer, adds: there is quite a large first collected here | Fortress Monroel, the number, &c., would be comraband news. Rumor says we will sail this week for Wilmington, to lead the attack on that nest of secession.

The Two Candidates.

George Francis Train has made another great speech in which he destroys both candidates. The following is a specimen of his style : One is Old Abe and the other is not. [Laughter]

The people pay their money, but the politicians give them no choice. George and Aoram are very much alike, especially George. George goes in for wiping out States. So does Abram. Abram goes in for the communication to the Board of Customs, stating that druft. So does George. George goes in for illegal aternment, requesting permission to ship forty tons of ting the slaves as a military necessity. So does George. coal on board the United States steamer Sacramento. George goes in for suspension of habeas corpus. So to enable her to proceed to Flushing, and that in reply does Abram. Abram goes in for military interference Earl Russell had informed the United States Minister at the poils. So does George George goes in for that as it appeared that this vessel had been furnished spoils. So does Abram. Abram goes to for prosecu-

> George is surrounded by corrupt politicians. So is Abram. Abram would commit all the climes in the has his pocket full. George's are empty. This reminds me of Erastus' little story. [Laughter.] Fast conduc-tor applies for situation. Keep fast horses? Yes. woman? Yes. All paid for? Yes. Those dia-

now; hence, won't get them out of us. [Laughter.] Faith is our cause and trust in God are the heimels for He that is too good for good advice, is too good for his

monds yours? Yes. The business man turned to the

Board and said : He is our map; has all these things

neighbor's company.

Friends and photographs never flatter.